Effects of the California and Australian Gold Discoveries on the Commerce of the World.

The Emigration Mania in England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

THE EFFECT OF THE CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE CURRENCY AND VALUE

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE CURRENCY AND VALUE OF PROFERTY.

[From the London Times, June 25.]

The considerations which, three years ago, were almost derided as to the probable effects of the increased supply of gold, are new assuming a preponderance over all other subjects. The anxious pause of curiosity is latent, but it is nevertheless felt by every one, and it is easy to understand why it has not hitherto been more decidedly expressed. The hand owners do not care to avow the full extent of their hopes, and to stimulate a cry from the annuitant class for preventive meddling. That class on the other hand, together with the much larger body who dislike everything that upsets routine on the other hand, together with the much larger body who disilike everything that upsets routine and necessitates thought, endeaver to pursuade themselves into indifference. Their original disbelief having been forcibly overcome, they seek new refuge in the conclusion that fresh uses for the precious metals will prevent any alteration of value. The remaining class, consisting of ordinary men of business, who are not affected by the bias of either the landlords or the anuutants, hesitate to discuss a subject which they have no time to work out, and on which, nevertheless, they are expected to be perfectly clear. Under these circumstances, although it may involve a repetition of former statements, it will be useful to review once more the general bearings of the whole question.

To arrive at an exact solution it would be necessary to ascertain the amount of gold and silver in

To arrive at an exact solution it would be necessary to ascertain the amount of gold and silver in the world, and the present annual consumption for coinage and the arts. This is impossible, and conjectural quantities must consequently be taken. The total of coin has been guessed at £400,000,000. Of this £150,000,000 may be assumed to be gold, and £250,000,000 silver. The annual consumption of gold is believed to be under £6,000,000.

Starting with these figures, if the demand for gold were likely to continue limited to its ordinary amount, an estimate of the effect of the supplies now pouring upon us could easily be formed. Those supplies within the few years since the discovery of California have probably in the aggregate left us an excess of upwards of £30,000,000 over what has higherto been found sufficient for current wants, and to maintain an equilibrium in the general relations of property. The increase, therefore, has been equal to twenty per cent on the whole sum in existence; in other words, the measure of value would appear to have been extended one-fifth (just as if a twenty-five inch measure were extended to thirty inches), and hence the effect to be looked for existence; in other words, the measure of value would appear to have been extended one-fifth (just as if a twenty-five inch measure were extended to thirty inches), and hence the effect to be looked for is obvious. Where gold is the standard, the price of every article adjusts itself to the relation it bears to that metal. If sovereigns were twice as numerous, a man would demand two where he now takes one. An increase of twenty per cent in the supply should, therefore, have been followed by a proportionate advance in the nominal value of all things. But signs are wanting of any such general advance. It is necessary, therefore, to inquire—first, whether any absolute test is available by which the change can be shown to have taken place in some one instance, although it may have been counteracted in others; and next, if this be impossible, whether the apparent anomaly can be explained on different grounds.

The most direct test would be sought in the price

The most direct test would be sought in the price of silver, that article, next to gold, having hitherto been the least liable to variation. But it was long ago pointed out that in those countries where gold and silver constituted equally a legal tender, one metal, as it became more abundant, would displace the other, and that the surplus of gold would thus be reduced, and a large amount of disongaged silver be thrown upon the bullion market in its stead. Previous to the Californian discoveries, silver was the circulating medium, both in France and the United States, because since the periods when the deuble standard was fixed in those countries, it had increased rather more rapidly than gold, and all persons having payments to make selected it, therefore, as the best medium. Its relative cheapness in France, however, as compared with gold, was less than 2 per cent, while in America it was merely fractional. When the Californian supplies came forward, the difference soon disappeared, and silver would have become relatively much the dearest but for the displacement which then, of course, occurred. When 100 francs in gold, instead of being worth 102 francs in silver, fell in value to a fraction below 100 francs in the latter metal, it became forthwith more profitable to make payments in gold, and to sell sil-The most direct test would be sought in the price when 100 francs in gold, instead of being worth 102 francs in silver, fell in value to a fraction below 100 francs in the latter metal, it became forthwith more profitable to make payments in gold, and to sell silver at the market price for exportation. In this way a large infusion of gold took place in France, while in the United States it absolutely became the most common circulating medium. Thus, the effect of the new supplies of gold has not been limited to that metal, but has been diffused over gold and silver, and hence, instead of being equal to 20 percent, which would have been the case if the £150,000,000 of gold had alone been in question, it has been only 7½ per cent, from being spread over the entire £400,000 000 of gold and silver.

By a recognition of this fact, all surprise at the absence of any very striking disturbances up to the present time is removed. There is quite enough to warrant the assumption that an influence operating on one side to the extent of 7½ per cent has been partially rendered imperceptible by the force of circumstances in an opposite direction. In the first blace there have been the effects of impression and the proposite direction.

warrant the assumption that an influence operating on one side to the extent of 7½ per cent has been partially rendered imperceptible by the force of circumstances in an opposite direction. In the first place there have been the effects of increased production from free trade and free navigation, the latter of which, combined with railroads, have caused a large amount of goods that would otherwise have been in store or in transitu to find its way to market. Next, it is impossible to estimate what may have been the extent of hoarding in Germany and Italy; and, lastly, there remains to be taken into account the uniform tendency to a fall in prices consequent upon the march of invention and the simplification of labor.

We have now, however, to consider the future. So long as there is any silver, to be supplanted in countries where, owing to the existince of a double standard, it is optional for the debtor to pay either in gold or in silver, the effects of the increased production will continue to be extended to both metals, and consequently, if the surplus of gold this year should be, as has been estimated, £25,000,000, its influence on prices could be but 6 or seven per cent. But the period must rapidly approach when the displacement of silver will have ended, and when the changes brought about will be upon gold alone. In France the existing amount of silver is still doubtless very large, but this is not the case in the United States, and the proposed law by which the coins below a dollar are to be deteriorated 6.91 per cent will prevent for the present any action upon that portion of the stock. In Germany the debased state of the silver coinage will likewise for a long time preserve it from displacement. In Holland silver has been already established as the standard, and cannot therefore be driven out. With regard to Eastern nations it is difficult to form any estimate. On the whole, however, we may infer the possibility of the displacement process still occupying three or four years, and that during that time,

therefore be driven out. With regard to Eastern nations it is difficult to form any estimate. On the whole, however, we may infer the possibility of the displacement process still occupying three or four years, and that during that time, therefore, the effects to be produced will be spread, as they have thus far been, over both metals.

At the end of that period the consequences will be felt by gold alone, and the relations of property measured by a gold standard, will proportionably exhibit a more rapid disturbance. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the increase of gold each year will have meanwhile diminished the per centage of alteration which would otherwise take place. For instance, the total amount of gold in the world, which is now assumed at £150,000,000, would then possibly be £250,000,000, and a production which, operating upon the first sum, would cause a rise in prices of ten per cent, would, under those circumstances, cause only an additional rise of six per cent. This is a feature of great importance in the whole question, because it will constantly tend to counteract that increasing ratio of disturbance which might be anticipated, if the supply of each succeeding year should prove larger and larger. It is likewise to be borne in mind that, with a diminution in the purchasing power of gold, there will be a proportionate diminution in the inducement to seek it. If the quantity of gold were doubled to morrow, a man who is at present content to work for one cunce a week, would then not be satisfied with less than two cunces.

In the face, however, of these qualifying circumstances, and of the uncertainty of all the assumed totals that have been dealt with, it will be plain to most persons that there is enough to suggest some very decided ideas as to the main results that are coming on. A mistake of a hundred millions in the figures, one way or the other, would only make a difference of three or four years (where the annual supply is at the rate of £30,000,000) in the date of fulfilment.

new communities have risen up, numbering two or three hundred thousand souls, among whom com-merce has shown an activity never before witnessed, and yet a few millions of bullion have sufficed to establish an abundant circulation, although all the establish are described by the superior of the superi

States have yet to be introduced. We have here, therefore, a specimen of the limited demand that would be created even by the founding of the mightiest societies, while as regards more settled countries, it is certainly a mistake to suppose that the requirements for coin increase with the growth of commercial intelligence. Where a German peasant would hoard a few dollars, an Englishman would put the like amount into a savings bank; and in the same manner even our pottiest tradesmen, instead of keeping money in a safe, resort now universally to some establishment that affords them the convenience of a drawing account. Cheques, bills of exchange, postage stamps, clearing houses, circular notes, money orders, railroad and steamboat season tickets—all show the rapid tendency of civilization to supersede the necessity of a constant barter of the precious metals; and it may even be questioned whether, with the growth of morality and of detective skill, the danger of forgery, which was the sole objection to notes below £5, has not also disappeared. As regards an increased consumption in the arts, owing to an abundant supply, the very form of the supposition assumes a large alteration in value to have previously taken place. A reduction of five or ten per cent in such things as gold and silver would make little difference in the number of purchases of wrought articles, in which, after all, the manipulation constitutes one of the chief elements of expense. It is, moreover, against all experience to suppose that a large demand would be coincident with a falling market. With a possibility of gold and silver steadily declining in value, people would be much more likely to diminish than to increase their purchases. This ground of calculation seems, therefore, to have no better foundation than the other. Any increase of consumption that may possibly take place is consequently likely to be altogether of an unimportant kind as regards the great question at issue, and even if anything of the sort should be observable, it will p

THE EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN

THE EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

[From the London Examiner.]

The seciety for passisting emigration from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is doing a preeminently good work in an admirable way. The breaking down of small holdings, and the failure of the potato crope, have combined with other causes to reduce very many families in the extreme north of Britain to a state of the most hopeless destitution. They have been aided by relief committees until recently, but that fund being now exhausted, the Highlanders are left to face the hard and naked truth. Of the over-peopling of a barren soil, the burdened condition of estates, and other Highland troubles, it is not requisite to speak in detail. The Highlanders, so long averse to emigration, now desire in large numbers to be carried to a home in which they may be fed, if they can take their living homes, their wives and children, with them.

The pastoral habits of these people fit them theroughly, more thoroughly than any men in Europe, for the very duties which it is desired at the antipodes that men should cross the water to fulfil. The Highland shepherd in Australia, surrounded by his Highland family, will not be tompted readily to Mount Alexander; his temper and habits make him unfit for the lonely life in a tumultuous communit to which the gold digger submits. In our Highlands there are starving shepherds without shepherds. Our Highlanders are panting now, like every Irishman, to emigrate, and a society is at last formed to aid them to the utmost in a healthful, manly way.

We have read with great satisfaction all the papers and correspondence that this society has put forth. Every precaution to ensure efficiency in the working has been taken by its promoters, and we should find it difficult to exaggerate the claims which it appears to us to possess on an extended and carnest public support.

No help is to be granted to a man in making up the sum of money payable for passage by the stipulation of the government emigration commissioners, until he has col [From the London Examiner.]
EMIGRATION FROM THE HIGHLANDS

and fro several times before it has become a sum unable to perform good service.

Within the last few weeks the Queen has made a liberal donation of £300 to the society, of which the Prince Consort, with a donation of a hundred guineas, had already become president. A small number of Highland families are already on their way to bettered fortunes. Space is offered in three ships during the ensuing month for Highland emigrants. In the Militiades, which is te leave Liverpool on the 30th of this month, there is accommodation offered for 150. The Georgiana, which leaves Glasgow on the 3d of July, will be made entirely available for Highlandmemigration, carrying 260 available for Highland emigration, carrying 260 passengers. The Chance, from Liverpool on the 14th of July, can accommodate 100. The society is also at this time discussing the propriety of adding to their means of transit by the charter of the transport ship Belle Isle, which will accommodate about 750 emigrants. Such arrangements are, of course, dependent on the amount of favor experienced by the society in its relations with the public. Its plan, however, is too simple to be easily misunderstood, and, when understood, too zensible, too admirable in every way to be neglected. available for Highland

From the Inverness Courier.

[From the Inverness Courier.]

THE EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH.

The voluntary emigration from the north to Australia, as well as to North America, proceeds at a very great pace. Every steamer which has left Inverness for the south since the beginning of last month has carried a number of emigrants, whole families as well as young couples and single men; and of late not a steamer has left Muirtown Locks for Glasgow the decks of which have not been literally lumbered with the huge chests and other properties of the exiles. 1852 is proving an excellent leap-year for the young women. The Commissioners of Emigration have for some time past discouraged the emigration of single men, seeing the disproportion of the sexes which was already complained of in Australia; and the consequence has been that numerous marriages have taken place all over the country, the newly wedded pairs proceeding immediately southwards, under the charge of the agents of the Commissioners, to embark for their future home in the land of promise. Now the Commissioners have absolutely resolved to send out no more unmarried men, and as the rage for emigration is extending far and wide, not a few unions will be struck up, that advantage may be had of the government passage and allowances. Good news this for many solitary hearts pining in our Highland glens. We are informed by Captain Macintyre, the local emigration agent here, through whose hands many have passed, that numerous young women have applied for passages who are unable to pay the small sum (£1) which all emigrants under the Commissioner's regulations have to pay. This is a circumstance which should be immediately brought under the notice of Sir John Pakington and the Commissioner's regulations have to pay. This is a circumstance which should be immediately brought under the notice of Sir John Pakington and the Commissioner's regulations have to pay. This is a circumstance which should be immediately brought under the notice of Sir John Pakington and the Commissioners, whose anxious desire

[From the London Advertiser, June 14.]

The tide of emigration appears to be now rapidly flowing in a new channel, for besides the ordinary emigration of mechanics and agriculturists, fostered by government and private enterprise, large numbers of Individuals belonging to the middle classes are flocking to Australia, with the view of trying their fortunes at the diggings. It is stated that during the last few weeks about forty young men, late assistants in a large linen drapery establishment, have quitted their employment as dispensers of haberdashery and linen drapery, and have duly equipped themselves, and taken berths in passenger vessels bound for Australia, their destination being Melbourne and the surrounding gold ceuntry. But the above is far from being the only instance that could be cited of the prevalent mania for emigration amongst the class of persons stated. On all sides we hear of individuals, members of respectable families, clerks, shop assistants, and others, preparing for a voyage to the antipodes, intent upon taking up the dangerous trade of gold gathering. The increase of vosses put on the sor-

vice to Australia has latterly become very considerable, and the passages taken and required equally so. The cost of a passage averages £25, which sum is little more than what would probably be expended by any one at home in the period of a voyage to Australia. The plan adopted by some of the ships bound for the gold country is to place all the passebgers on an equal footing as regards accommodation, and consequently the arrangement of cabins, intermediate cabins, and stoorage accommodation, is quite done away with.

[From the Edinburg Courant.]
South St. David street, Edinburg, has for some days past presented a very animated appearance, in consequence of many hundreds of persons having applied to Mr. William Bowie, at the Government Emigration Office, for passages to Australia under the government scheme. On Thursday the number exceeded 500, and yesterday it was tittle less, notwithstanding the day being unfavorable. While such is the desire among farm servants and mechanics to proceed to Australia, we understand that very many of the higher classes have at the same office engaged passages to these colonies by private ship. THE EYODUS FROM IRELAND.

THE EYODUS FROM IRELAND.

The Western Star, speaking of the exodus of the people from the province of Connaught, says there is no doubt that in a few years more—if some stop is not put to the present outpouring of the people to America, and latterly to Australia—there will not be a million of the present race of inhabitants to be found within the compass of the four provinces. From the west, it is added, they are flying in hundred.

met be a million of the present racs of inhabitants to be found within the compass of the four provinces. From the west, it is added, they are flying in hundreds.

"No thoughts of the land of their birth seem to enter their minds, although the Irish people have heretofore been proverbial for their attachment to their country. The prospect of an abundant harvest has not the slightest effect in giving pause to their outward movement. The predominant, and in fact the only feeling, that seems to pervade them, is an indescribable anxiety to get out of the country at all hazards. If war, famine and pestilence were known to be close at hand, there could not be greater avidity shown to fly from their houses than as every day exhibited by the hundreds who crowd our high roads and railways in their journey to the shipping ports. Think of 700 passengers sailing from Limerick during the past week! And then we have hundreds weekly from Waterford, Cork, Dublin, Siigo, and Belfast. We have it from competent authority, that within the past 14 months close upon 10,000 of the population emigrated from the northern province of Ireland. The same authority, writing from Belfast, on Monday last, says: 'You will recollect that I was the first, some two years since, who called attention through your excellent journal, to the exedus from Ulster. I can assure you that for tens going at that time we have hundreds new, particularly since the accounts reached of the gold diggings in Australia. In many cases the younger male members of families are proceeding thence, to pave the way for the other branches, who called accounts of the chances for industrious farmers in that country. It cannot be denied that among this class in the northern province deep disconntent prevails in consequence of the unsettled state of the relations between landlords and tenants, and I speak my personal knowledge when I assure you that the breach between those important classes has been considerably widened since the commencement of the electioneering canvass. If

The Watering Places OUR WHITE SULPHUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Frederick County, Va., July 8, 1852 § Summer Stetches—Visiters to the Springs. We feel luxuriously disposed to writing this morn-

ing. Everything around contributes to this feeling. The room we occupy is quite the easiest part of the whole edifice-we have the deepest of chairs and the softest of footstools; and had we dropped down here from the clouds ignorant of our locality, we would think of Switzerland or Italy, or fancy ourselves on an excursion with Wordsworth among the romane an excursion with Wordsworth among the romance of his Lake Scenery; or with Sir Walter Scott, in some fairy spot of his beloved Highlands. The air, free from the dust, floating particles and exhalations of the city, is perfectly transparent, and the sky of a richer blue. Beautitul before our window waves the leaves of a veteran of the forest, while the birds from its branches are treating us to their liquid whistles. They are holding a Congress in that old tree, intent only upon themselves, not caring for the fate of their old friend that has borne their weight from the period of its green beauty until now. There is a moral under this which might be applied. (Dear Baltimore Convention demorracy—a word in your ear—we are a genuine Cass

be applied. (Dear Baltimore Convention democracy—a word in your ear—we are a genuine Cass admirer.) But see, one of the orators has left the old tree probably in disgust; he means, of course, to appeal to his constituents in the farther woods, and "define his position."

The house is a noble colonnaded structure of brick, half embowered in rich foliage. It is entered by a broad flight of steps, leading to its lofty portice, from which two doors give admission into a spacious dining room and parlor. The upper portices are supported by slender columns. They furnish a fine promenade in wet weather, and add much to the lightness and beauty of the edifice. From this admirable foreground gently sloping hills spread away into the country; while in front, a lawn, enamelled with a rich coating of verdure, is rolled out like a carpet, and dotted with lambs, peacefully grazing, or indolently reclining, upon the thick grass. Beyond the lawn, and extending farther into the plantation, are fields containing cattle, reposing, feeding, or standing in social clusters. On our left, a few hundred yards from the house, stands the neat building of the slaves belonging to the establishment, the smoke issuing from its chimney curling gracefully upward, and floating away on the breeze in thin blue clouds. So quiet is its aspect, that you might fancy the inhabitants were taking a Rip Van Winkle map of twenty years—an pa filled with dreams of the sweetest and most agreeable nature. This building, combined with the bath-houses and other watering place appurtenness, presents the appearance of a little village. The spring attached to the grounds is celebrated for its beneficial effects in all diseases of digestion, chronic, bilious, and congestive fevers. It is encircled by massive columns, and surmounted by an arched roof, which affords a cool and shady retreat. The water is of an icy coolness, and its constituent qualities, as ascertained by chemical analysis, are sulphate of magnesia, iodine, and sulphur, which exists in such a state of

sulphate of magnesia, iodine, and sulphur, which exists in such a state of combination as to render the waters not very disagreeable to the taste, yet highly beneficial to the patient.

The visiters, who are daily increasing, compose the most spirited and pleasant society, which is varied by the constant arrival and departure of clusters of fair beings from Winchester, only five miles distant. A glimpse through the trees now and then detects groups of twosall over the grounds, enjoying the rich beauty of the day; and some reading Milton or Spencer with a most zentimental air—doubtlers making love to some nymph or dryad.

The first ball of the season is to be given to-morrow evening, and all the visiters are in pleasant expectations; for the courteous proprietors are constantly inventing some novelties, which are certain to surprise and delight their guests.

The intelligence of Mr. Clay's decease was received here with deep feeling. He has, by slow decay, passed away, and is seen no more. The angel of death, with extended wing, has long hovered round waiting for his prey, and his fettered spirit is at length freed from its prison of clay, and its noble energies transplanted to a wider sphere of action.

It may be doubted whether in this nation any

its noble energies transplanted to a wider sphere of action.

It may be doubted whether in this nation any one could have fallen who would have been so lamented by the opposite sex. With the ladies, Mr. Clay was a universal favorite. Why was this? Women are acute observers, and it required no close observation to read, in the childlike simplicity of Mr. Clay's mourners, the genuine kindness of his heart. He bore within himself a standard of lofty honor, of pure sentiment, of high and heavenly virtue, the visible manifestation of which the wealth of his intellect served only to adorn. The closest scrutiny of his character, under a variety of circumstances, but more fully established his reputation as a great and good man, full of sympathy for all mankind, keenly alive to injustice and wrong, and ready to yield his own preferences and gratifications promptly, for the good of that country to which he devoted his life. And so he died!

Departed one, furwell!

A long, a last farewell we bid thee now;
Pale death has set his signet on thy brow;
And in that dreamless cell,
Where worn mortality cast off its woes,
In biest oblivien of all earthly throse,
Where but the lifeless dwell.

Thou hast laid down in everlasting rest;
Care cannot reach thee now, nor grief distract thy breast.

The Barnum and Bateman Troubles.

AMBRICAN MUSRUM,
New York, May 6, 1852.
Mr. Henry L. Bateman, Sir:—I understand that
you are writing to America offering to engage your
children, on your return here next autumn, and
anying that your engagement will then have ceased
with me.

I am surprised at this, inasmuch as I gave you written notice of my intention to renew our engagement for the second year, as I had a right to, according to my centract. You told my agent you accepted that notice, and I believe you wrote me to the same effect, although the letter is now mislaid. If you suppose that because the children have made for each of us a few thousand pounds more than you expected, you can therefore trifle with me, and break an agreement, kept by me in good faith, you are mistaken; and I will prosecute you for \$50,000 damages, the moment you touch our soil, unless you unbesitatingly fulfil your contract with me. Prosperity will try men even more than adversity, and if you let a few thousands set you crazy, and lead you to repudiate your contract with me, you will rue it till the day of your death.

I ask nothing but what is right, and that I will have, if the power of man can accomplish it.

The children can draw an average of \$1,000 per night in America, every night from the day of your arrival until the end of our second year—one-half they draw will be taken by the managers, and one-half of the remainder is mine, and I must have it, or you and the managers will get injunctions every time they attempt to perform. Be warned in time.

SATEMAN TO BARNUM. I am surprised at this, inasmuch as I gave you writ-

BATEMAN TO BARNUM. CALEDONIA HOTEL, EDINBURG, May 24, 1852.
MR. P. T. BARNIM—
SIX:—The contents of your letter, dated May 6, lave excited my utmost astonishment. I deny

CALERONIA HOTEL, EDINBURG, May 24, 1852.

MR. P. T. BARNUM—

SIR:—The contents of your letter, dated May 6, have excited my utmost astonishment. I deny entirely your assertion that you, or your agent in London, gave me the notice required by our contract previous to its renewal. He did not do so, nor would I, under any circumstances, have agreed to your name being attached to my children, in their dramatic career, for another year. I propose, at the termination of their tour through the United States, to withdraw them from the stage entirely; but it would be a very unsatisfactory conclusion to their triumphant success, before the most critical audiences in the world, were they to be hereafter associated with the speculations, &c., &c., which have rendered you notorious.

In this country, nothing but the real genius of the children could have overmastered the strong barrier of prejudices your name, previous to their appearance, had upreared against them. I again repeat, the contract was not, and shall not be renewed. You have this time neither a child nor a woman to contend with, and managers are too well aware of the law in such a case to be debarred from engaging so powerful an attraction as my daughtors, by your empty threats of prosecution. The voice of the people will be everywhere against you, in every city. I shall be prepared to guarantee managers against any loss caused by your ungrounded law proceedings, should you be so illadvised as to attempt to control my movements.

The fortune to which my children's talents well entitle them shall not be made the prey of an avaricious and useless adjunct. In your provious engagements you had at least the merit of aiding your protéges by your unsparing puffing. In my case you have done nothing. While my children have been achieving the most brilliant triumphs before a European public, and the British press has lavished encomiums upon them unexampled in theatricals, you have remained inert and silent, using no means to have this known at home, but trusting to their

THE BATEMAN CHILDREN IN EUROPE. The success of these extraordinary children has been so brilliant in the United Kingdom, that we conceived a brief summary of their triumphant career in the various theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland, would not be uninteresting to the American friends of the little artists. Before the children had opened in London, a world of prejudice existed against the merit of precocities, and when they were announced at the St. James's Theatre, the play going people shrugged their shoulders, and the press merely mentioned the fact of a juvenile début, without a word of encouragement. The eventful "first night" arrived; the attendance was fashionable; the critics came in early, and all was expectation, apathy, and doubt, notwithstanding the undoubted prestige the children had brought with them from the United States. The curtain rose, we have no hesitation in saying, on as impartial and severe an audience as could be found in any city in Europe, composed as it was of the literati, rose, we have no hesitation in saying, on as impartial and severe an audience as could be found in any city in Europe, composed as it was of the literati, nobility, and a representation from each of the London papers. The play selected was a portion of "Richard the Third," which commanded the most carnest attention, and the curtain descended amid a perfect shower of bouquets, applause and enthusiasm. The "young couple" succeeded, and if it were possible for the former excitement of admiration to be surpassed, it was manifested here, after the charming assumptions in Seribe's sparkling comedy. Among the audience was Madame Rachael, the great French tragedienne, and at the end of the performance she sought little Ellen, and kissing her, pronounced her the most wonderful child she had ever seen not excepting Leontine Fny, who was once the pet of the Parisians. The short season at the St. James's was very brilliant, the performance several times being under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Somerset and the Spanish Ambassador, while among the habitude was the Duke of Deyonshire, the Duke of Wallington, Lord, John

the St. James's was very brilliant, the performance several times being under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Somerzet and the Spanish Ambassador, while among the habitués was the Duke of Devorshire, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, B. Disraeli, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Sir Henry Bulwer, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Abbot Lawrence, Mr. Balfe, the Duchess of Kent, lady Byron. Mrs. Newton Crosland, Mary Howitt, Agnes Strickland, and others of distinction. No flake of snow exposed to the rays of a torrid sun could have melted quicker than did the stolid coldness of the London play-goers in regard to the existence of great genius in children; their popularity did not come by a dull scale of slow gradation, but it was sudden and brilliant. They had only to be heard to convince, and the triumph was most gratifying to the Americans in London, who were delighted to find in John Bull that commendable willingness to respond to an appeal of American genius. At the close of the St. James's engagement, the children proceeded to Scotland, and at Edinburg and Glasgow, the bonnie plaids echoed the London verdict with an ardor quite unusual in Scotland, where the "muckle" citizens are apt to be frigid unless their fancy is enormously tickled. At Edinburg, little Ellen was fetted and caressed with a degree of attention that told plainly the strong impression she had made by the force of her tiny genius. From Scotland the children again, returned to London to fulfil an engagement with "Emperor" Bunn, who was just about to open Drury lane with opera, and for seven weeks did the children delight the largest audiences that since the days of Edmund Kean have honored the classic walls of Old Drury. Bunn was so gratified at the success of their engagement, that he offered them a large sum to remain till the end of the season, an acceptance of which was impossible, as important engagements were pending in Bath, Bristol, and Plymouth, to which cities the children next proceeded, creating a perfect furore among a school, in the highest style of art, and with a freedom and ease that one rurely sees off the French stage. In fact, Mdlle. Rose Cheri, the Parisian artist, who was in London at the time, pronounced the assumption equal to the palmiest efforts of Frederick Lemaitre, which is the strongest commendation that can be given. At the close of this Surrey engagement they again proceeded to Scotland, where they again delighted the citizens of Edinburg. From Scotland they proceeded to Ireland to fulfill an engagement in Dublin; from thence to Cork, and then over to England, playing in Manchester, and after fulfilling farewell engagements in London and Paris, and performing before the Queen and Court at Windsor, by command of her Majesty, we learn it is their intention to return again to the United States.

A Remarkable Case.

New Portland, Me., April 29, 1852.

Dear Sir.—Our community—that is, those of us who have been made acquainted with the facts—are in quite a state of excitement from the post mortem examination which took place here about two weeks since. The subject of the examination—a married lady, some thirty-five years of age, resident of one of the cities of New Brunswick—was sent hither, in the care of her family physician, to be buried among her friends. This physician, who was a chum of mine, called upon me soon after his arrival in town. He named to me the circumstance of his having a corpse in charge—that of a patient of his own, whose disease he had not only been unable to check, but to diagnose correctly—and invited me to see it. I did no; and was as greatly pureled how, from appearances, to account for death in the case as my friend had represented himself to have been.

There was no emaciation perceivable upon any met of the body. The limbs were rithout rejuity. The refuse of the body here of the body here of the body here of the limbs were attituded to the limbs were allowed to the limbs were of an almost perfect yellow. I singular appearance of the ordinary colors, blue, black, or hasel, were of an almost perfect yellow. I singular appearance of the ordinary colors, blue, blenomeson, and was informed that this change of color (the eyes were originally blue) had been first noticed about three months before the death of the patient. A short time previous to this, however, she had been subject to "yellow dreams," as she called themselves most smally clothed in yellow. I was informed also that the tears from the eyes, and the fluid from the nose, had often the same yellow tingo. These, with an habitual lead color about the stools, an occasional energiance of deposite in the urine, and a constantly removed the patient up to the time of her death. It was in the midst of one of those thrills, one more intense, and more pleasurable seemingly, than any which had supervened hitherto, that life had taken its departure. The patient had taken internally no other medicine than an occasional dose of oil for the period of six months before her death. Her eyes had been treated with a weak solution of the acitate of lead and the sulphate of zinc. She had practiced bathing in coldwater.

Of course, I proposed an examinination of the corpes; and, the consent of the friends being obtained, and the said of Drs. S.—, W.—, P.—, and B.—— being secretary and the team of the departure of the sulphane of the departure of the

sor's weight.

No other idea as to the cause of this singular
phenomenon can be offered, as I can see, than that
the woman must have taken gold for a medicine.

the woman must have taken gold for a medicine. She was treated about a year ago by a homeopath, and it is known that gold, aurum, is among the homeopathic (so called) remedies.

I should have named that some ten or a dozen citizens, who could be depended upon for all proper secresy, among the number, Mayor D—, and the Rev. Mr. K—, were invited in at the close of the examination.

examination. Yours truly,
To W. T., M.D. (the St. Croix.)

Editor of the Herald—

I offer the foregoing "case" to your readers, suppressing, in accordance with the wish of its reporter, the real names of the parties and the places concerned. This, for the reason that it was deemed best not to give undue notoriety to the matter at present, or until some further particulars with regard to it shall be learned. I simply state of this reporter, that I know him very well, having studied medicine under the same tutor that he did; also, that I have had some acquaintance with several of the persons present at the examination; I would suggest, too, in passing to the thinking and reasonable portion of those whose eyes may chance to meet these lines, whether they would not do well to receive this as another strong testimony against the miserable quackery, yeleped homeopathy—its peddlers, when they "stick to their text." to their infinitesimal doses—do just nothing at all for their patients; when, as is perhaps most usually the case, making these infinitesimals the coverof their chicanery, they empty in their new poisons in quantities, they are sowing brondeast the seeds of death. Gold, in any shape, is not allowed place in the allopathic Materia Medien. Let the supporters of the true system of medicine, laymen as well as practitioners, now start anew in the work of purging away all quackery. Yours, truly, John Amos Field. examination. Yours truly, To W. T., M.D. (the St. Croix.)

ATTEMPT TO KILL FRUSTRATED BY A LADY.—
Some months since, a shooting affair took place in Fayette, near Calvert street, Baltimore, in which Mr. George W. League, merchant, attempted to shoot down a young man named Joseph Creamer. The newspapers at the time gave particular accounts of the bold transaction, which constituted an exciting topic of conversation. It was then hoped that neither of the parties would again appear in public print until the time of their respective court trials. It seems necessary, however, to mention another affair of the same parties, going to show that Mr. League is not content with the reference of his wrongs to legal tribunals, and further, that if Mr. Creamer is very desirous of prolonging his life in this world, he had better "move to parts unknown." It appears that on the morning of the 5th, Mr. League, with Miss Rosalba S. League and other members of the family, obtained a carriage, and proceeded in the country to the Relay House of the Baltimore and Susquehamna Railroad, intending to spend the day; during which the aforesaid Mr. Creamer appeared, and was observed quietly walking along in company with a young lady. When Mr. League saw him, he ran and borrowed a heavily loaded gun, and getting near Mr. Creamer, and taking deadly aim, was just on the point of adding to the awful transactions of the fourth of July, by popping off his friend whilst "in all the vigor of manhood," when, thanks to kind fortune, a lady chanced to see the murderous weapon aimed at the young man, and rushing forward, threw up the gun just as the trigger was about being drawn, which terminated the design. The affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time. Shortly afterwards Mr. League and his family re-entered their carriage and drove home.—Balt. Sun, July 7. ATTEMPT TO KILL FRUSTRATED BY A LADY

The Weather and the Crops.

On Long Island, and throughout Westchester county, rain is greatly needed. The earth is completely parched in many places. There has been no rain of consequence for nearly three weeks, and the crops are suffering very much. The hay harvest is generally over, but the crop of grass is very light. Many of the farmers have been sowing corn, to secure fodder for their stock. The wheat is so far advanced that the drouth will not injure it much, but corn, oats and potatoes will be a comparative failure, (with the exception of the low lands,) unless there is rain very soon.

From the Savannah Republican we learn that the wheat, oat, and rye crops are very fine. Of the

wheat, oat, and rye crops are very fine. Of the cotton crop the rame paper speaks discouragingly, owing to too much rain.

The Massillon (Ohio) News, of the 8th, says the

The Massillon (Ohio) News, of the Sth, says the wheat harvest has just commenced in Stark county, and the yield will be abundant.

In Cecil Co., Md., the farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest, which is excellent. The corn is said to be very fine, and outs provide an unusual large crop.

Prom a Military Correspondent of the London Times June 25]

Prom a Military Corresponds to the London Times June 23]

In this democratic age, a parade of 60,000 men under the personal command of a crowned head is no every day sight. Anticipating some such spectacles during the Emperor of Russia's visit to this region of camps, I placed myself on board a seamer at the Tower, and for a couple of soveriegus passage money, and a third for food and stewards' foes, was conveyed to Hamburgh, and thence by railway, via Berlin, Breslau, Myslowitz and the sacred Czenstochava, to Warsaw, for four more, and adding thereto three soveregins for subsistence on the road, I found myself 1,300 miles from London for the trifling outlay of a £10 note, and certainly not disappointed in the object of my journey.

My only regret has been the paucity of British red coats among the military strangors who had flocked to the scene of pageants, and with whom, through Colonel du Plat, the English Consul-General, and in virtue of my cloth as an officer of the Indian Army. I have had the honor to share in the Imperial complaisance of a daily invitation, and a "mount," to witness a series of interesting and instructive field days on a scale unknown in England, or even in India, and such as attracted many distinguished members of other armies, among whom were Lieutonant Generals the Count Lioningen and Count Clam-Gallas; Major-Generals Count Thun, Count Mensdorf, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburgh; Count Sternberg, Count Montenuovo, son of Marie Louise by second marriage; Colonels the Prince of Glucksburg, and Baron Arnim, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and a host of other staff and field officers. Austrian and Prussian.

The week opened with a review, on the 1st inst.

Arnim, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and a host of other staff and field officers. Austrian and Prussian.

The week opened with a review, on the 1st inst, of the whole of the Second Corps d'Armée, cemprising 48 battalions of infantry, and one of tirailleurs, each 1,000 men; two regiments of lancers, and two of hussars, each 1,200 strong; four 'polks' of gendarmes, Coesacks, Gircassians, and other irregulars. each "polk" containing 400 men; 188 pieces of artillery, horse and foot, and a baggage train; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Paniutine, who distinguished himseif so greatly in co-operating with Haynau's army in the Hungarian war.

The army was drawn up in five lines, on the plain of Powouski, about three miles from Warsaw.

His Highness the Viceroy of Poland, Fiold-Marshal Prince Paskiewitch and staff, arrived on the ground a few minutes before 10 o'clock; and ac the appointed bour drew nigh the crowd thickened; some of the notables of the Emperor's suite making their appearance, the chiefs of whom, the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg, I was presented to by Colonel du Plat, as also to Prince Gortzchakoff, the chief of the active armée.

Punctual to time, the Emperor drove up, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and transferring his majestic person from the droskha to the saddle, looked as much at home in the pigskin as imposing in his casque!

My only compatriot, a Scotch yeomanry officer,

Charles of Prussia, and transferring his majestic person from the droskha to the saddle, looked as much at home in the pigskin as imposing in his casque!

My only compatriot, a Scotch yeomanry officor, and myself were at this juncture called to the front by Count Orloff, and by his Excellency presented to the mighty Nicholas himself, who, after making a few courteous inquiries as to our respective services, sprang his steed into a hand gallop, followed by a glittering retinue in the various colors of all nations, and was received by the Field-Marshal amidst the deafening huzsas of some sixty and more thousand pair of lungs, the devotion to their soldier King continuing to be vociferously manifested as he rode down the lines.

The infantry ranked three deep, were formed in two lines of contiguous close columns of battalions, each line occupying about two miles, and with a corresponding frontage of cavalry and artillery our eight miles' canter down these successive lines, at his majesty'space, was a "breather" to begin with.

In such a cursory glance I could not judge of the physical matériel of the men, but considering they had already been soveral hours under arms, in dust and sun, there seemed no want of attention to external polish, whilst the admirable quality and condition of the cavalry horses was too apparent to be overlooked. Some of the artillery horses looked a little done up, but they had been some hours in yoke, and perhaps had a heavy pull or two in bringing the guns to the ground.

Marching past in slow time, the infantry showed good drilling, and the cavalry appeared well broke, both, perhaps, a little overdone. The infantry are traine to a peculiar step, worked up to a redundancy of knee action, which, however conducive to regularity, is anything but graceful.

Passing in quick time, a more business-like step was adopted, and in column of regiments, each regiment comprising four battalions, and each column showing a head of 200 men, the accuracy of allignments and distances in such masses was tru

re inch. With Russia's resources her cavalry is thus mountwith Russia s resources are cavarry is that adult-ed on medium sized troopers, which all experience knows to be the right sort for work, and at a price vastly below our English or Indian remounts, 70 rubles or £11 being the government figure here for a three year old; and the supply is so immense that every regiment I have seen musters its 1,200 horses of one color.

I have heard the temper of the Russian horses

of one color.

I have heard the temper of the Russian horses questioned; but from the generous determination with which I have seen those animals take the collar in getting guns through bogs and heavy sand, I should say they are libelled.

The cavalry, I think, are over schooled; passing at a trot, the Emperor applied repeated tests of manége, which proved them handy, and with which His Majesty seemed satisfied; but to acquire this proficiency there is a deal of haunch work and a straining of hind quarters, which must of necessity impair speed, and consequently diminish the impetus of attack, in which velocity is as powder.

The men look well en masse, but individually I cannot admire their seat nor method of sadding. They get too far aft on the horse, and vice versa as regards their own centres of gravity. The saddles are placed clear of the withers, but the girths take the horses by the belly instead of the brisket.

It would swell this note to inconvenient bulk to describe the evolutions of the day, and may suffice to state that the Emperor repeatedly expressed his approbation, which called forth the invariable response in Russian, of something to the effect of "We do our best, and will try to do better."

Following His Majesty, steeple-chase fashion, to the carriages, we made our salaams; and meeting him again next morning at the Place d'Ugasdow, saw 16,000 infantry and a due proportion of cavalry and artillery inspected, after which two polks of irregulars performed a few vagaries of castern warfare, the helter-skelter, devil-may-care tactics of these Ruso-Asian men of war being attended with some casualties of course; but one clever rascal contrived to distinguish himself by purling heels over head before the Emperor, and with a well feigned convulsive shudder and a flourish of his heels seemed verily to "kick the bucket." His Majesty, moved with compassion, rode towards the apparently defunct warrior, who, watching his opportunity, sprang to his feet, caught a passing comrade's horse by the tail, althoug

marked that this was the second time he had been similarly taken in.

These "suwars" are a motley lot, resembling, in some respects our irregulars in India, except that they receive no pay, but are levies from their respective districts and villages in the eastern frontier provinces. They possess Oriental attributes of religion, dress, and arms; they ride their own horses—wiry, angular, ewe-necked galloways—evidently reared in nature's nursery, and therefore hardy, enduring animals.

reared in nature's nursery, and therefore hardy, enduring animals.

On the 3d of June we had a cavalry and horse artillery field-day at the Place de Mokatow, in which all played their parts well, barring one slight mistake of the horse artillery blazing away at the extended irregulars. But we know what may happen in the best regulated families; and let me recommend any of your military readers, who has the fancy, to take advantage of such another opportunity, if it ever offers, and after he has seen a battery of Don Cossack horse artillery come into position at score over broken ground, he can draw his own cobclusions.

at score over broken ground, he can draw his own conclusions.

The two following days were occupied with infantry inspections and ball practice. And although not gifted with an aptitude for the science of war, the Russian foot soldier is an unflinching teel, which, when packed into thousands, becomes formidable.

On the 7th we had no less than 216 guns paraded for practice, being the whole of the artillers at

for practice, being the whole of the artillery at-tached to the Second Corps d'Armée, and a division of the 12th brigade, belonging to the Fourth Corps d'Armée, and three batteries of Don Cossack artillery, composed of-5 12-pounder batteries, called "batteries de posi-

A batteries.

A battery of Russian artillery comprises eight pieces, six guns, and two howitzers, called "sicornes;" but on war complement each battery is increased to twelve pieces, and some of those at practice on this occasion appeared to be on the war octablishment.